Memphis on the Mississippi

[Correspondence of the Hereld.] MEMPHIS, September 2, 1844

Great City-Great Boys-Politics-

ST. GEORGE HOTEL.

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
subscriber begs leave to amounce to his friends
ic generally, and especially te the former patrox
y House, while he was its proprietor, that he h
he lease of the above establishment for a term of
the house is now opened for the reception of co
ouse was newly fitted up and refurmished last
compare favorably with the best house in Box

TO OLD COUN PRYMEN—Remittances in small or large sums made to all parts of Enrope, on a plan which will entirely prevent the loss or delay of the same. For particulars, apply to C. LIVINGSTON, Foreign Agency, sel2 rrc 2 Wall street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

COWAN & DILK'S, PHCENIX HORSE
BAZAAR.—COWAN & DILKS, take this opportunity of informing the public in general, as well
as those who have so liberally patronized their extensive
etablishment, that in future their public asles of Horses and
Carriage will, by the desire of their enstoners, take place on
every Wednesday, companying from Wednesday next, 18th
September, throughout the year, at 11 o'clock, as anual, for
Carriages, Harness, Sleighs, &c., and at 12 o'clock for the cate
logue of Horses.

Character and color of plates, chemicats, &c.

SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.

JOHNSON & VROOM, late Johnson & Co., of Cedar street,
Manufacture for Grocers, Druggists, Country Storekeepers,
Barbers and Fedlars, every description of Fancy Soaps, of the
brat quality, and at the lowest possible prices.
Sales Hoom, at the Manufactory, 79 Trinity Place, in the rear of
"Sales Hoom, at the Manufactory, 79 Trinity Place, in the rear of
all In *ec

HALLOCK'S CASTOR OIL CANDY.

Is now highly approved of, as the best mode of administering tratuable medecine to children—being so pleasant to the taste they will readily eat whatever is given them. It may be used for all purposes that the simple Oil is so extensively recommended. Common colds, all kinds of coughs, bowel complaints, &c.; operating mildly, bealing diseased parts, and allaying irritation. Manufactured by A. C. HALLOCK, at 175 Spring street, and nearly put up, (protected from the sit and dampness, and warranged to keep in any climats,) in packages at 12% centes each, with full directions for use. See that the Proprietor's own name is written on the engraved wrapper.

Sold by most Druggists in cities, and general stores throughout the country. PIANO FORTES.—JOHN PETHICK, (formerly Mundy

tined and repaired.

The Knickerbocker line of stages pass the door every three minutes in the day.

TO RESTORE AND MAKE THE HUMAN HAIR A SPLENDID NATURAL ORNAMENT.

TO RESTORE AND MAKE THE HUMAN HAIR A SPLENDID NATURAL ORNAMENT.

TO BEAUTIFY, DRESS, CLEAN AND FORCE ITS GROWTH
FOR THE LOW PRICE OF THREE SHILLINGS.

PLADER: we sell three shillings bottles, that you may know this is not one of the hair humbugs of the day at \$1. We expect you to buy it more than once, as we warrant it to possess the following qualities:—It will force the hair to grow on any part where nature intended hair to grow, stop it falling off, cure Scarf or Dandruff, and make light, red or grey hair grow dark. For dressing the hair soft and silky, nothing exceeds this. It is indeed, the most economical, yet saperior, article made for the hair. It is cheaper than the trash called hair oils, and it will keep the hair in order with one application twee as long as any other article made.

Sold—price 3, 4 or 8 shillings a bottle—at the sign of the American Eagle, 32 Chatham street, New York: 139 Fallon street, Brooklyn; 8 State street, Boston; 3 Ledger Buildings, Fhiladelphia; and Pease, Broadway, Albany.

A STRANGE, BLESSED, ASTOUNDING AND I SUPERNATURAL INVENTION

TO CLEAR SUNBURNT, DISCOLORED AND YELLOW, FRECKLED, PIMPLED OR

DISFIGURED SKIN.

MANY—Ay, there are many who have been cheated with trash, and therefore think the powers of the gennine Jones' Scap are eraggerated; let such give its fair trial. It is indeed the most singularly wonderful curative prepartion ever made, in all akin diseases. In fact, it seldom or never fails in curing Fimples, Blotches, Freekles, Tan, Morphew.

But mind, it is Jones' Soap had done, and still effects these cures. Get it no where else in that at the sign of the American Eagle, 22 Chatham street, and 23 Broadway, N. Y.; in Booton, at Redding's, 45 State street; Zeiber, 2 Ledger Buildings, Fhiladelphia; 139 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and Fease, Broadway, M. P. O. THOSE WITHOUT CHILDREN.

TO THOSE WITHOUT CHI

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THE

INVISIBLE

WIG.

SO closely resembles the real head of hair that sceptics and commisseurs have pronounced it the most perfect and extraordinary investion of the day. The great advantage of his investion, which can be suggested and extraordinary investion of the day. The great advantage of his investion, which can be suppressed as a closely to resemble the natural hair, both in lightness and natural appearance, as to defy detection, its extraordinary and so beautiful, so porous and so free, that in all cases of perspiration evaporation is animpeded and the great evils of other wine the second of the second commisseur are alike invited to jurily avoided. The sceptic and commisseur are alike invited to jurily avoided. The sceptic and commisseur are alike invited to jurily avoided and bean stiful Wig, and the peculiar method of fitting the head, at the manufacturer*, A. C. Barry, 146 Broadway, corner of Libert sizest, up araise.

Reminiscences of a Campaign in Florida, in 1837—by Corporal Quid.

READER-If you have a few moments to spare from your time-engrossing vocations-the all-ab-

the ramparts, and naturally fell into a pleasing reverie. All the heroes and knights-errants of the feudal and chivalrous ages passed in review, in quick succession before me, in dazaling armor, with "falchions bright," on steeds white as the driven snow, and of lightning speed. Wreaths of glory hung in festoone round their diamond-studded chapeaux, and all nature appeared to have assumed the aspect of romance and delight. At that moment, as an auxiliary to my excessive delight, the band of the Garrison broke forth, in most harmonious strains, in the "Star-Spangled Banner," which was immediately followed by the dealening report of the "retreat gun," which effectually aroused me from my reverie to the stern realities of a soldier's duties.

I repaired to the quarters and answered to the roll-call. Nothing of importance occurred from "retreat till tattoe," the last "cail" of the seldier before retiring to his quarters fer the night. Thus ended my first day's duties as a soldier.

It is superfluous to detail in foil the trifing incidents of a soldier's duties which fell to our lot while we remained upon the Leland, such as detailing our white regimentals in unlading a vessel of coal, the interment of a few dead animals which had fleated to the Island from the adjacent city, and such like monotonous routine of a soldier's garrison duties.

We had been six days on the Island when an "express" arrived from head-quarters with orders for all the recruits (about 70 in number) then upon the Island, to join the main bedy of recruits at the school of discipline at Fort Monroe, Va. We were accordingly, with the utmost promptness, ordered to "pack knapsacks," and in two hours from the time the order was received, we were paraded, rank and file, armed and equipped, answered the roll, listened again to the arbitrary and dread articles of war, and in the soul-string strains of martial music to the tune of "God save America," brought from a right flank to a right face, and marched on board the vessel chartered for our ransportat

destined again to brave the terrors of the deep; to witness the howlings of the midnight storm, mid lightning's flash and heaven's artillery; to stand the chance of laying his bones in the everglades, and fastnesses of Florida, a victim of the revenge-ful Seminole.

But live time along the story of the

Renatteement of Campanign in rioetch.

Razun—If you have a few moments to quare from your time-segrosing vocation—the all-absorbing object of your world's ambition, to relies have been a seen of the property of the propert

Ind now commenced, or was one ot those who were to participate in one of the most arduous campaigns, against the most wily and revengeful for recorded in the annuls of American warfare.—Gertain it is that American troops, taking into consideration National (or Executive policy) the fluctuating state of public (or party) opinion, the natural disadvantages of the country, and the nature of the foce, never labored under such embarrassing circumstances. And although the charge (which cannot be substantiated), of imbedility, cowardice, treachery, and all the various antithesis of honor, bravery and chivalry, have been profusely lavished upon the officers and troops engaged in that campaign. I have no hesitation in affirming, that, should the iron foot of despotism dare again invade our shores, thereby causing a proper incentive to action, the latent energies of patriotism and true valor, which have laid cormant in the breasts of American freemen, since the days of "76, would burst into an unextinguishable flame, and many a brow among that small band would be encircled with a wreath of imperishable glary.

Reader, was you ever afficited with that species of somnambulism which, is your midnight slumbers, conjures to your affrighted imagination the beau ideal of some frightful hydra-monster, will jaws extended, ready to devour you; or of being placed in some perilous situations, such as on the wreck of some old sinking vessel; or on the frame of some old dilapidated buildings, whose timbers were breaking beneath you, and you were just ready to fall headlong into some awful chamn or juff-fall—known by the familiar term of night-mare? It is o, you can appreciate my feelings on awaking at mid-night (on the deck of that fittest emblem of the night-mare, a Southern high-pressure steamboat, at Fort White, from a troubled sleep, caused by so many conflicting, whose timbers were breaking beneath you, and you were just ready to fall headlong into smoothins, of the productions, of war and bloodshed, glory and honor, romance and

He had been fatally wounded by the musket shot, the report of which we heard; hence (a peculiar characteristic of the animal) his desperate demonstrations of self-defence. Another charge from one of the left flunk muskets, of a bail and three buck-shot, through the head, put him in a quiescent state of the left and three buck-shot, through the head, put him in a quiescent state of the left of the le

were on an exploring expectation of creeks and swamps, a few miles south of us, had been attacked by a large body of Indians, and that many had been killed and wounded; and that they only escaped a complete massacre by a gallant retreat of six miles to their boats, disputing every inch of ground. Fortunately at this crisis our Commander-in-Chief arrived within a few minutes of the express, under an escort of 500 Tennessee volunteers and about 300 dragoons. The immediate order was given for our whole force to build a piquet, in which were to be placed a part of our remaining boat-loads of provisions, under a guard of one company, and the remaining five companies, volunteers and dragoons, to march in pursuit of the Indians. The priquet was built in six hours. The artillery were to proceed by boats, while the dragoons and volunteers, being mounted, were to proceed by land to cut off their retreat.—(We named our new post "Fort Pearce.) We were without delay under weigh down the river. Our land force having been so fortunate as to get upon the right "trail," made a forced march and came upon the Indians about soon, and completely surprised them and commenced an attack. While our detachment, through the inadvertance or rather isgorance of the geography of that section of country, had got up a wrong creek 15 miles; but still within two miles of the scene of action, and within the hearing of the artillery and musketry, hat being cut off from all participation in the conflict, by the intervention between us and them of a thick, impenetrable hammock and swamp.—The engagement lasted one hour, when the Indians were routed with a loss of about 20 killed and as many women and candidard as many women and candidard as many women and children in this kirmish. We took some of their plunder, and about 800 kept of cation, and the scene of action, and the scene of action, and the scene of cation about two colock in the morning where we uloaded our boats and established another roors and the scene of other than a series of the top o

sited at this post. Having completed our boating operations at Fort Jupiter, we now joined the other troops at Fort Lauderdale. Here in lieu of any direct pursuit of the Indians, which was altogether futile, the command was left in charge of a subordinate officer, (Colonel of Dragoons) and scouting parties were instituted, which were daily to acour the country within fifteen or twenty miles round to intercept any straggling bands of Indians on their way southwhich proved in a measure advantageous; as a party of dragoons and volunteers intercepted and took prisoners a party of 46 Indians, on the second day of those operations. The next day, another small scouting party struck upon a trail of about 100 Indians, and communicated the intelligence to the tort; when a detachment of 120 men were ordered in pursuit. We pursued them 6 miles through a "pine barren" to the border of the everglades, where 12 boats were sent by water to meet us. Here it was necessary, in order to keep our ammunition dry, to place them in the boats, and with 8 or 10 men on either side of a boat, to tow them through the swamp, (which wasseven miles in extent); and a most horrid swamp it was—as we had to encounter enersies more to be dreaded than Indians, in the form of meccasin snakes and alligators—which were as thick as frogs in a N. England marsh. We followed their trail till near sundown, when we discovered by the smoke of their fires, that they had encamped for the night, wholly unconscious of our approach. As we drew nearer, however, we were discovered, and they immediately commenced a scattering fire from various parts of the Island; but we being at too great a distance, their balls had but little effect, wounding but three for four men. We flanked the island right and left, made a rapid advance upon the hammock, which seemed by nature a sort of barricade to the island, and forced them to a precipitate retreat, in which they left their plunder, camp utensils, &c. behind them, of which we took possession. It was now nearly dark, and a h

gaged in the Seminole war.

RETIREMENT OF THE TEXAN MINISTER.—Mr. Van Zandt, the Texan Minister to the United States, has taken leave of the Executive of our Government. The audience was had on Wednesday, when the subjoined addresses were delivered. That the intercourse of Mr. Van Zandt with our Government has ever been reciprocally agreeable, was fully manifested in the ceremonies of the interview Mr. Van Zandt has not only succeeded in evincing the respect and esteem of our Executive, but of our citizens generally, who have had the happiness to become acquainted with him.

Mr. Passienty —in pursuance of my request, made some time since, the President of Texas has accepted my resignation, and given me permission to return home The letter which I have just had the honor to place in the hands of the Hon. Secretary of State, terminates my official functions with his Government. In taking my leave

The letter which I have just had the honor to place in the hands of the Hon. Secretary of State, terminates my official functions with this Government. In taking my leave of you, it gives me sincare pleasure to re-assure your Excellency of the great solneitude which the Government and people of Texas have for the continued prosperity of the Government and people of the Texas have for the continued prosperity of the Government and people of the United States, and of the personal wishes of the President for your individual welfare. In doing this, there are other considerations which crowd themselves upon me. The period, during which I have been honored as the representative of my Government near this, has been one of tunusual interest. Important questions, before pending, and others which have since arison, touching the most delicate relations of the two countries, sandainvolving principles of the highest consideration, have been discussed and amicably settled. One of parameunt importance remains undetermined That has been submitted for the decision of the people of the two countries. Their verdict (from which there will be no appeal) must be fraught with consequences of the greatest magnitude, and may shape for weal or wo the destinies of the two republics.

Whether the policy of that measure shall be determined by the evils which must inevitably attend a final rejection, or the bleasings that would follow from its speedy consummation, in either event, I have the most abiding confidence, that, in the end, the wisdom of the design, and the patriotism of the not which originated it, will be both appreciated and approved. The deep interest which your Excellency has at all times manifested in behalf of my adopted country, and the marked frankness and candor which have ever characterised your bearing towards me in my official interceurse, as well as the many acts of personal courtesy and kindness with which you have distinguished me, have not failed to impress me with the liveliest sense of gratitude. The only return

office, you may continue to receive the honors due to un-yielding patriotism and able and faithful discharge of duty; and in your retirement, with your family, may you long live in the enjoyment of the blessings of health and prosperity."

To which the President replied:

"I receive, sir, the expression of your friendly feelings for me personally, and your kind wishes for my future happiness, and that of my family, with a becoming sensibility. Be assured, Mr. Minister, that leardially reciprocate your friendly feelings and good wishes; and it gives me true pleasure to say, that, since your residence near this Government, while you have not failed, in the discussion of all subjects of difference which have arisen between your Government and this, to windicate the rights of the Republic of Texas, you have in no instances forgotten what was due in courtesy to the United States. It is no slight cause of regret to me that you should have found it necessary to ask of your Government permission to retire from the station which you have filled with acknowledged ability, and after a manner so well calculated to reader stable and enduring the peace and good understanding which so happily exist between this Republic and your own. I had fondly cherished the hope that instead of granting you an audience of leave, I should have had the high satisfaction of grasping you by the hand as a fellew-citizen of these confederated States, and of half ing your Republic as a portion of our territory, destined in the course of a short time to spring up into feer, sovereign and independent States, addingly their lustre new brightness to our already bright constellation, and assisting their sister States in the task of spreading abread the pure principles of civil and religious liberty. This anticipation has been, for the time, defeated; but I fondly cherish the hope that it is only for a time. That great question engages the thoughts, and occupies the mind of every thinking man in this Union; and in view of the vast interest which it inv

ligion - Business - Gambling.

James Gordon Bennett, Esq. :-Great is the West-its prairies, mountains, floods, big drinks," "buffer-lows and baars;" all in the United States, believe it; all here in Memphis are sensible of it; all here seem to be sensible, too, that Memphis, in itself considered, is a great place, and to this general opinion, I am inclined myself in a Memphis is undoubtedly great in banks and

morning. It being impossible to overtake them, and being out of provisions we were compelled to return. We arrived at Fort Lauderdale in the evening.

A portion of the troops were now put upon the duty of cutting a road from Fort Lauderdale to the Light-house on the Cape, 60 miles south, which was cempleted in about three weeks; thereby establishing a line of posts, and a medium of land communication, (the primary object of the campaigs,) from the northern to the southern extremity of the eastern coast of Florida. In the mean time, our mounted forces were procecuting scouting operations from Fort Lauderdale to the Cape of Florida, where they had had two or three skirnishes, but were unsuccessful in capturing any more than one single square.

Some two menths had now elapsed, since our arrival at Fort Lauderdale, and being now the last of April, the time had nearly arrived for closing the campaign. Our division of the army, consisting of the lst artillery, a part of the 2d dragoons, and a detachment of Tennessee volunteers, concentrated at Fort Lauderdale, where we remained about a week, when the order was received from Head Quarters for a cessation of active operations, which closed the campaign.

In a few days orders were received from the Dep't of War at Washington for the removal of a part of the troops from Florida, which were ordered to the Cherokee nation, North Carolina, for the removal of the Cherokees, and on the 7th May, 1838, the first artillery sailed from Fort Lauderdale to Challeston, S. C. The mounted forces abandoned the post, and removed to the northern stations of Florida.

Thus ended the hardest campaign ever prose cuted in Florida; and, as this narrative is merely connected with the operations of but one section of the army, and withal, but a hasty, abstracted, skeleton view, jenned from a short-hand memorandum, it may lack much of that interest which a more circumstantial and elaborate narrative of incidents would give in connection with the operations of other sections of the army. Yet enou

to this general opinion, I am inclined myself in a degree.

Memphis is undoubtedly great in banks and bankers, in benevolent operations, in public spirit for railroads and street gravelling, in business men, Collectors General, strikers, &c. great also in muaquitoes and fleas; great in lyceums and philomathenian societies; in political associations, whereof we have "Mill Boys," "Slashers," "Stratiouta," "Tough-benders," "Double-benders," "Toe-the-Chalkers," &c. &c.; indeed, looking at Memphis through the vision of one of our editors, you find it to be the most promising city of the west, destined to rival St. Louis; destined to take a conspicuous stand among the cities of the Umon; destined to rival even the ancient iame of Egyptian Memphis; you are likely also to see this same beautiful picture in pro-pective, by looking with the vision of our enterprising land speculators; but borrowing the vision of a quiet, sober, un-visionary man, you find Memphis to be very much like all other western cities, with this exception, that it has a wonderful propensity to slide down stream, as if the Mississippi, in one of its curious freaks, were carrying the "Bluff" along with its current; why and how Memphis is thus continually siding down, were an "ower lang tale "to tell; let me refer you to the reports of the Naval Commissioners, relative to the advantages Memphis possesses for a naval depot. Respecting this naval depot, which by a late act of Congress, is to be established here our citizens, by a division of interests, are still quarrelling about its location, one party thinking the other party thinking it far otherwise; the Commissioners are scientific and discriminating men, but it often happens in our world that strong and well-founded opinions are overturned by a scarcely-noticed and apparently trivial thing which we style a fact; now it is a singular truth that a portion of the batture, at the loot of the "belift," which the Commissioners assert to be (not in the same language, tho') as "firm as the everlasting bil

gether in the exuberant fancy of certain editors abroad. As for Texas having any influence here, why, "our boys" saw enough of her two years ago.

This time of the year is the great season for Camp Meetings among the Methodists in West Tennessee; for the past two or three years these meetings have been attended by all classes of persons, and for all kinds of purposs—some to hear the Gospel and some to see the excitement and frenzy usually pervading such assemblies—some to see the girls, and some to enjoy a drunken trolic—some for mere pastime and recreation, and some to transact business—some for villainous intrigue and some for the holy purpose of love—some to serve God, and some to serve the devil. This year, however, political mass meetings draw off the attention to a great degree from camp-meetings, and pious agitations give place to political agitations—the homely eloquence of itherant methodists, to the brawling harangues of political demagogues—snuffling prayers, with their peculiar nasal twang, to the violent declamations of "pot-house" orators—the psalms of the godly to the songs of "hard-eider and log-cabin boys; spritual interests are withdrawn for secular, and the Camp meeting is destined to be a taine one, owing chiefly to that "sly old coon from old Kentucky."

Merchants are preparing for a large business the coming season; numerous large stores are building in the lower part of the city, and everything betokens activity and bustle; none among us are idle; but who among us is engaged profitably? Shall we say the gamblers? Who else? The gamblers are busy enough, and there is an abundance of them; fine specimens of humanity they are, too, adorned with all the paraphernalia of hair and jewels, and swelling and strutting about as though the world was made for them, but made quite too common, not half so good as they would have made it, could they have had the building of it; beautiful ornaments of the great body politic useful members of society? the world owes you a great debt; it will one day be can

Yours, truly,

College Graduates of 1844.

1. Yale College, Connecticut.

2. Union College, New York.

3. Prinosten College, New York.

4. Dartmouth College, N. H.

5. Harvard University, Massachusetts.

6 University of New York.

7. Williams College, Massachusetts.

9. Brown University, Rhode Island.

10. Rutger's College, New Jersey.

11. University of Vermont.

12. Amherst College, New Jersey.

13. University of Pennsylvania.

14. Hamilton College, New York.

15. Wesleyan University, Connecticut.

16. Dickinson College, Vermont.

17. Middlebury College, Vermont.

18. Trinity College, Connecticut.

19. Delaware College, Connecticut.

19. Delaware College, Delaware.

9. Western Reserve College, Ohio.

21. Transylvania Universityt, Kentucky.

22. Geneva College, New York.

33. Gedgetown College, Dis. Col.

24. Marietta College, Ohio.

F. S.—There are many advantages in this, which will be stated when an interview may be had.

If N. S.—There is the state of the state o

COTTON DUCK.-200 bolts extra, No. 1, American Pile

200 do No. 2, 200 do No. 1, 200 do No. 4, 200 do No. 2, 200 do No. 3, 200 do No. 4, 200 do No. 5,